

CANADIAN

# Welfare

*September - October*

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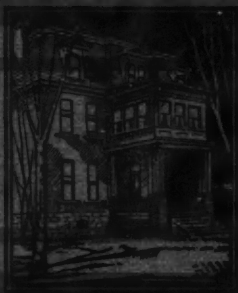
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Canadian Welfare Council  
OTTAWA - CANADA

CANADIAN

*Welfare*

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## The Canadian Welfare Council

Was founded in Ottawa, in 1920, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Dominion Department of Health.

### OBJECT

- (1) To create throughout the Dominion of Canada an informed public opinion on problems in the field of social welfare.
- (2) To assist in the promotion of standards and services which are based on scientific principles and which have been proved effective in practical experience.

### METHODS

- (1) The preparation and publication of literature, arrangement of lectures, addresses, radio and film material, etc., and general educational propaganda in social welfare.
- (2) Conferences.
- (3) Field Studies and Surveys.
- (4) Research.

### MEMBERSHIP

The membership falls into two groups, organization and individual.

- (1) Organization membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Social Welfare wholly or in part included in their programme, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.

- (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada, or not.

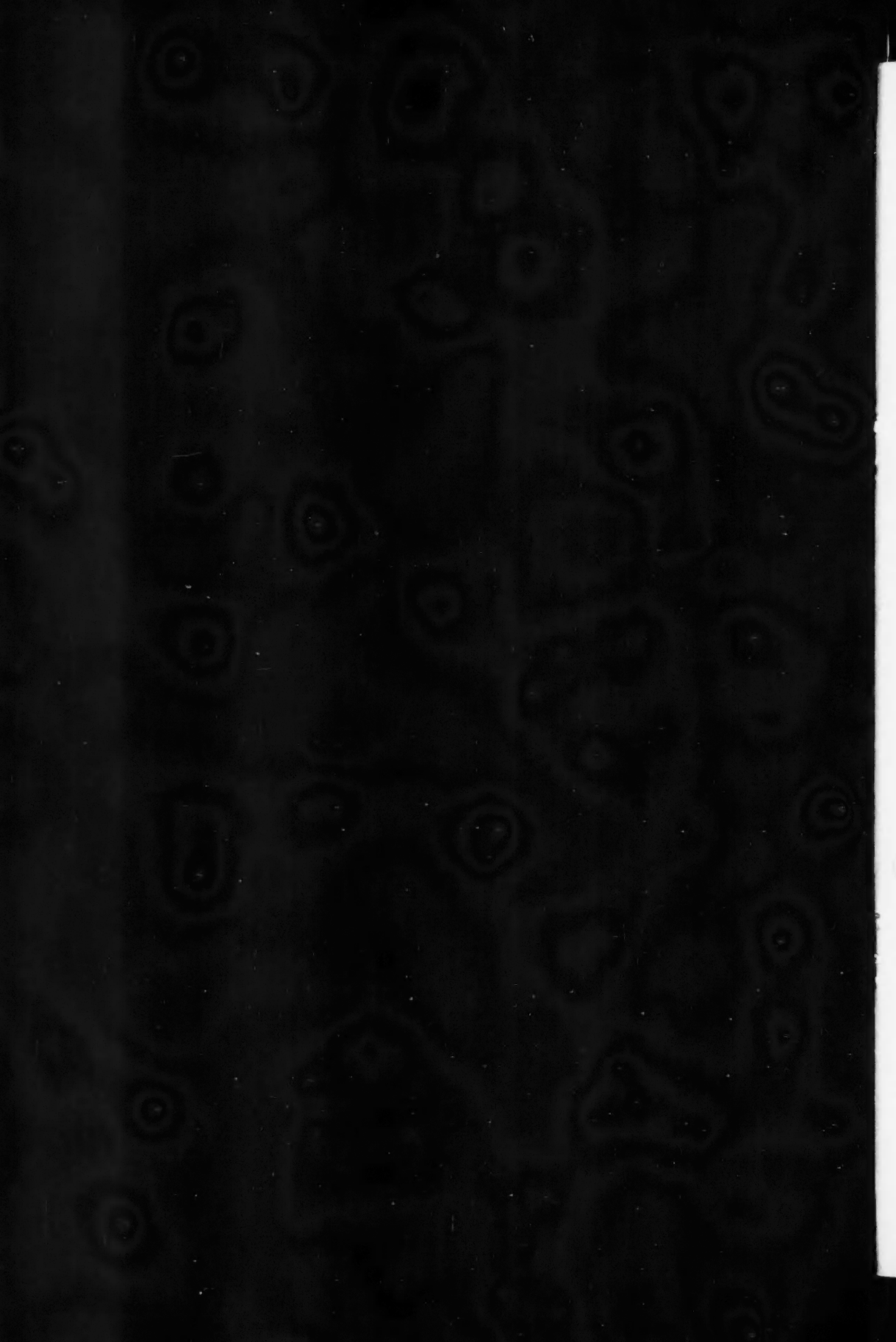
### FEES

- |                             |                           |                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Sustaining Members       | Annual Fee, \$50.00       | — Representatives: 5 |
| 2. National Organizations   | Annual Fee, \$ 5.00       | — Representatives: 5 |
| 3. Provincial Organizations | Annual Fee, \$ 3.00       | — Representatives: 2 |
| 4. Municipal Organizations  | Annual Fee, \$ 2.00       | — Representatives: 1 |
| 5. Individual Members       | Annual Fee, \$ 1.00       |                      |
| 6. Donor Members            | Donation, \$10.00 or more |                      |

In electing the Governing Board and the Executive, all members will be grouped according to their registration by the Treasurer.

Every member will receive a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Conference and such other free publications as may be published from time to time.







## THE CITADEL QUEBEC

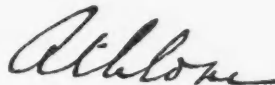
At this time when our thoughts are on the battlements of Britain, we must not forget the righteous claims of our fellow-citizens in Canada. The storm when it passes will leave behind it the debris of poverty and suffering which it will be our duty to relieve. These misfortunes are, in fact, already with us, and they will not be diminished by the stresses of war; rather they will be increased.

I know how great are the calls on the generosity of the people of Canada to put their all into the cause of victory. But I appeal now for them to fulfil an old and solemn obligation and to contribute to the support of charities which it is our duty and our privilege to maintain.

As my predecessor pointed out, civilian welfare services must go on whether our country is at peace or war.

I feel confident that my appeal will not be in vain.

(Signed)



Athol



## *"Stand Fast For Human Welfare"*

	Number of Agencies	Objective
<b>OCTOBER 6 - 12:</b>		
TORONTO FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES.....	14	\$119,370
<b>OCTOBER 15 - 28:</b>		
HALIFAX COMMUNITY CHEST (October 15-22).....	18	\$ 60,000
MONTREAL FINANCIAL FEDERATION (October 21-29).....	32	\$752,000
SASKATOON COMMUNITY CHEST (October 21-31).....	12	\$ 33,000
TORONTO FEDERATION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE (Oct. 21-31)...	32	\$585,623
OTTAWA COMMUNITY CHESTS (October 21-31).....	22	\$163,000
<b>OCTOBER 28 - NOVEMBER 4:</b>		
REGINA COMMUNITY CHEST (October 28 - November 2).....	9	\$ 35,000
HAMILTON COMMUNITY FUND (October 28 - November 5).....	26	\$162,000
(United Home Front)		
Hamilton Community Fund.....		\$123,000
Home Services of Y.W.C.A.,		
Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, Salvation		
Army, Navy League.....		\$39,000
<b>GREATER VANCOUVER PATRIOTIC SERVICES APPEAL</b>		
(Oct. 28 - Nov. 8).....	46	\$690,000
Vancouver Welfare Federation.....		\$393,300
Plus Red Cross.....		\$262,200
Administration, etc.....		\$ 34,500
WINNIPEG COMMUNITY CHEST (October 28 - November 6).....	26	\$298,000
<b>NOVEMBER CAMPAIGNS</b>		
TORONTO-UNITED JEWISH WELFARE FUND (Nov. 3).....	42	Pending
MONTREAL JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES (November 4 - 11).....	17	\$310,000
MONTREAL FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES (Nov. 15-25)...	24	\$190,000
COMMUNITY CHEST OF GREATER VICTORIA (November 4 - 11)...	23	\$100,000
Community Chest.....		\$65,000
Plus Red Cross.....		\$35,000
<b>COMPLETED CAMPAIGNS:</b>		
VANCOUVER FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES (Spring 1940)	13	\$ 26,015
MONTREAL FEDERATION DES OEUVRES DE CHARITE		
CANADIENNES-FRANCAISES (Spring 1940).....	24	\$460,000
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>\$3,994,008</b>

## Stand Fast For Human Welfare

**W**ITH THIS as their rallying cry, and the Torch of Service as their symbol—the burning flame of our common humanity, held aloft against the maple leaf of Canada—the Community Welfare Services summon Canadians to do their duty, as never before, in this autumn's campaigns for 1941's needs.

In ten major cities from coast to coast, the established Community Chests have mobilized their cohorts—about 512,000 individual donors on last year's count. In numerous cities of "middle size", less formalized united campaigns, or individual community services are sounding the tocsin for the meeting of human needs, while, all across the land, in many small towns and country areas, local Children's Aid Societies, the Victorian Order of Nurses, local branches of the Institute for the Blind, and many a charity, known only within its own neighborhood, are making their Thanksgiving week and the succeeding ten days, the season in which their gratitude for peace and plenty will be translated into service for those whom fate's hand has touched less kindly.

**UNITING APPEALS** The special efforts, which the community services have been making, to concentrate their appeals, as far as practicable, into one short period in one season of the year have received wide public commendation, while the newly named Minister of National War Services, the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, true to his reputation, has been tackling the whole question of voluntary charitable appeals with vigour and dispatch. He has called to Ottawa, as supervisor of the Voluntary War Services Division of his Department, Rev. E. W. Stapleford, D.D., formerly principal of Regina College. To this Division, the War Charities Act has been transferred.

Conferences have already been held with representatives of the major national auxiliary war services, and the organized community services. The Minister, in two public statements, has intimated the favour with which the Dominion Government would regard, at most two major appeals for funds, annually,—one for community and one for war services—in the larger centres; and possibly, in smaller centres, only one appeal, with two distinct budgets,—one for local community work, and one for all war purposes.

The outstanding practical difficulty in expeditious implementing of such a policy is the imminence of the second campaign of the Canadian Red Cross Society (September the 23rd to the 30th) for both its war and peace time programmes with the natural diffidence of the other major auxiliary services to bind themselves, either to a united war services campaign, or to separation of their community from their war appeals, unless the practice were to be applicable to all the auxiliary agencies.

**PRESENT PROGRESS** Meanwhile, communities are going ahead on their own adjustments,—Hamilton and Regina running peace time campaigns this autumn, and planning united war appeals in the spring (in both cities Y.M.C.A. and Salvation Army home services are in the fall drives). London will probably do the same. Galt has another pattern with one "War and Welfare Services" campaign this autumn, for the whole year, and Brantford yet another,—one inclusive war services drive.

The community services have offered the Minister of National War Services their co-operation in bringing about better co-ordination and controls in their area of service and primary association—the provinces and municipalities—if the splendid lead, which he has given, materializes in national co-ordination. Their sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Mayor Lewis, Chairman of the Conference of Municipalities, is working on a series of draft provincial enactments and complementary municipal ordinances, to be submitted shortly to the national and local community agencies, ordinarily appealing for public funds.

**THIS MONTH'S TASK** If, therefore, like valorous Britain herself, the ordinary community services can survive this autumn's almost frightening problems, the future promises a better outlook. They go forth, with confidence, over 400 individual services from coast to coast, from mid-October onwards. Leaders in Church and State, and in public life have never before sent such heartening messages for all the campaigns. His Excellency, the Governor-General's good wishes accompany this issue of *WELFARE*: the representatives of our great religious bodies have sent special greetings: H.R.H. the Princess Alice, and the Prime Minister will honour our national broadcast, (Sunday, October the 20th, 5 to 5.45 p.m., E.S.T.), by making our appeals therein.

**RADIO** For the National Broadcast, a distinguished company are giving their services—the band of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Dominion Carillonneur, the Concerts Symphoniques of Montreal, and, most generous of all, those two distinguished artists of British birth, Dr. Wilfred Pelletier, conducting, and Mr. Arthur Carron, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera, who will come to Canada for the occasion. The Primate of the Church of England in Canada, and the Archbishop of Ottawa will wish God-speed to the army of volunteer workers who make possible our services. Throughout the campaign period, local stations across the land will help the ether vibrant with the call of your own community's charities.

**FILMS** The National Film Board, the Motion Picture Industry and local services have collaborated in screen interpretation of the place of the social services in the modern state. Disney's Donald Duck has become a volunteer in a special film, generously shared, with Canada, by the United States Chests, and theatre owners could hardly be more generous than ours.

### UP! FOR THE BATTLE OF CANADA

And, so, we are set to go, not for ourselves, but for those who call us friends. Canadians stand in serried ranks in this Battle of Canada. Here the fight must be pressed relentlessly forward, against suffering, disease, distress, and despair, if we are to sustain, unfalteringly, those men and women and children, who, beleaguered in their mist-wrapped Isle, are offering their lives for all mankind, with a gallantry unknown in human story. C.W.

## Social Work and the War

WE ARE SHOCKED by the vandalism of war — its destruction of life and property, particularly this war which by theory and set intention is made as horrible as possible by Germany, in order to intimidate and break down the moral resistance of those whom she is trying to conquer. Skilled hands may have created a cathedral centuries ago. The passing years add to its beauty, and it has settled into the landscape as a gracious and beautiful reminder of the spiritual values of life. A bomb comes, and it is a heap of disorderly rubbish. All the irreplaceable art treasures of the past are in danger.

The destruction of things, however old and beautiful, is not as repulsive as the destruction of human life, and that is going on in as many different ways as a highly scientific and trained people can devise, and without any restraints whatever of a moral kind.

But more important even than that is the danger of to-day. Our ways of life, our thoughts and habits, our conceptions which govern our relationships one to the other, the whole quality and spirit of our civilization, is at stake.

### *Our Ideals Do Exist—and Persist*

There is a pregnant saying of the Founder of Christianity which has

The Council's honorary president says that part of the motive power of social progress may be redirected as civilization fights to survive, but there will be no retreat in purpose or objective.

F. N. STAPLEFORD

a very direct application today—"Fear not, thou, those who kill the body, but fear thou rather those who kill the soul." The social framework of thought and emotion and attitudes of life—what shall be its actuating ideals? It is true that no civilization has ever been anything more than partially Christian, but the ideals are there, guiding and stimulating along that path, and there has been a progressive realization of these ideals.

Now Hitler and his acolytes say that this whole conception of life is utter nonsense, that the world has come out to a new era, when it can sweep such rubbish away; that every principle accepted in modern civilization at the present day is obsolescent. A young and vigorous Germany, untroubled by any of these outworn notions about honour, and kindness, and justice, is to establish a new hegemony in the world, based upon its own vital force and nothing else. To say that we do not believe Germany will be successful in this effort is simply to say that the whole trend of history, for the last two thousand years, points in the direction opposite to that which Germany is now taking.

Great Britain is the most peaceful nation in the world. There was



such an utter revolt against War in the decades following the Great War that it seemed it would be impossible to get Great Britain ever to go to War again. Great Britain sought peace until led to the verge of destruction, but when faced with the final issue Great Britain, and Canada too, made their decision. They may not live up to their ideals so very well, but they are not going to trade them for those of Herr Hitler. Even a partial Christianity is infinitely preferable to his total paganism.

To the average decent Englishman or Canadian, life would be literally intolerable under the conditions which Hitler would impose on the world, and so the Empire is girding itself to defend not so much its own territory or the sources of raw material (for Great Britain was prepared to make large concessions there) but it is preparing to defend its way of life, the civilization that is self-determined, that is humane and kindly, and which rests not on the word of an autocrat, but upon the contributions which each can voluntarily make to the common store.

#### *Social Work Part of Their Expression*

Civilization has been moving forward, and a new spirit of humanity has expressed itself in many helpful ways. The life of today is a very different thing from the life of even fifty years ago, not only from the industrial and scientific standpoint, but also from the standpoint of social values,

and the quality and spirit of social life.

Social work is one of the greatest expressions of this spirit. To turn back the tide, to lose our sense of humanity, to return to the barbarities of social life of the past, would be to lose the war—no matter who dictated the terms of peace. Social work is not something external, something tacked on, but part of our life today. It is something that is deep in the very heart of our developing community life. Hitlerism is actuated by a deep contempt of ordinary man. The very forms of its propaganda, its methods of manipulation of mob psychology, are an indication of this. Any true democracy must rest on respect for the individual, the desire to open up opportunities for his self-expression.

Social work is one of the important ways in which democracy is filling out a better and larger life for all. Some of the methods of social work will be discarded in the future, but are necessary experiments now. The common man is not to be bound and chained, but marches forward to greet the rising sun. It is true that Germany has its forms of social work, but the ideals behind them are utterly different. They are to make men contented so that there will be no political upheaval. They are to make men strong so that they will make good soldiers. They are to develop the bodies of women so that they may breed new armies. In place of the healing balm of

greater understanding and sympathy as between different races and peoples, they pour in the corrosive vitriol of race hatred. There is nothing akin there to the ideals of social work, as we know it. We are trying to tread new paths, leading out to a wider democracy, to more fully developed personality, and to a wider life for all. During the past 25 years we have been painfully building something up in Canada, something that means greater security against the chances of life, and something that means opportunity and development of personality. This is the finest fruit of an advancing community life. It is just as true a test of civilization as art, or education, or advance in industrial processes. The world does not intend to shut down its power houses and revert to tallow candles. It does not intend to revise its means of transportation and revert to the oxcart—and it would be a greater loss to fritter away these precious gains of the spirit and revert to the cruelties and barbarities of the social life of the past.

*Social Progress—but with  
Freedom*

Every social agency is making a contribution to the war effort, and it is important that we should make every contribution we can in that direction, but the fundamental things we are doing go deeper than that. We are fighting to preserve something of infinite value to the human spirit. It is not our own prestige, or the importance of the work we are doing, and public

esteem, which is at stake—but something that goes very deep into the very quality and spirit of our community life. It is something well worth fighting for. War is the abnormal condition. It will pass. Peace will come again. But we hope it will not be a peace won at the cost of brutalizing public opinion, of deadening our sense of responsibility to each other, and coarsening the quality of our human relationships. Everything that is decent in the world is at stake in this struggle. In the creed of Hitlerism human kindness is but a silly weakness. A treaty made is something with which you put your enemies to sleep. Religion is an outworn farce which controlled people in the past, but which has no potency today. In the creed of Hitlerism, the life struggle to tame the beast in man, and develop his higher nature, is merely a sign of weakness.

Well, we do not believe that. We do not believe that honour and kindness, justice and integrity are just words without any meaning, and that the only reality in the world is naked force. Of course if we do believe that, religion disappears at once, and so does social work, for they are twin flowers blossoming from a common root.

The Trade Union Movement of Great Britain is far from satisfied with the social and economic conditions of the workers there. Its broad programme is directed toward giving these workers a greater share of the wealth produced in the country, and in this

a good deal of progress has been made, even since the last War. But British Labour leaders are not talking about this much now. They have not given up these plans, and will reiterate them more insistently than ever, later. They know, however, that the achievement of these purposes does not lie through the Nazi or Communistic road. They are not going to barter their freedom for more bread, and then be cheated even of the bread. Naziism is to be swept out of the road first, and then they will go on with the progressive achievement of their programme. Nor do they want to take the road of Communism. Russia has disillusioned the world in regard to Communism. The dictatorship of the proletariat turns out to be merely a new and repulsive form of human slavery. It is frankly and avowedly materialistic in its philosophy. It was to supply better food, and clothing, and housing and the good things of life. The result has been that Russians have come under a tyranny, more rigorous and exacting than any known under the Czars, and their hopes from the materialistic side have not been attained.

Great Britain, and here Great Britain will give the lead to the whole Empire, wants neither Nazism, nor Communism. It wants freedom, combined with social progress, which means an ever-wider distribution of material things, without throwing away spiritual

values. In this progress social work in the past has been, and will be in the future, a potent ally.

So, that which lies deep in social work, is that same thing which is embedded deep in this old age-long effort of man. The war must be won to preserve all this, but while the war is going on, we must cherish and guard these fruits of the spirit, on behalf of which we are fighting. We can look forward to a day when the war will be past. Doubtless there will be readjustments to be faced with peace. The dislocations of war will have to be healed, but we will be free to take up the task again—the age-old task of man, that search for the Holy Grail, that quest of a life more just, more kind, more liberal, and more understanding, which distributes the fruits of our civilization with a more equal hand, and which makes opportunity not the heritage of the few, but of all.

Autocrats in the past have built pyramids and temples, but they bungled at this job of human relationships. A Stalin can drive his poor millions hither and thither, and lay down the conditions of their lives, but he has to take off their chains before our type of life can really be developed. In fighting for democracy, we are fighting for the whole of life, the broad main channel of advance, and in fighting for social work and its preservation in this time of stress and strain, we are fighting for one of the finest fruits of that democracy.

"STAND FAST FOR HUMAN WELFARE".

Ottawa, at first excited, is now sobered by the growing importance of her place as a national capital in a shaken world.

## In Canada's Capital

JOY MAINES

CANADA'S Capital today presents a vastly different picture from that of pre-war days. Navy and gold, R.A.F. blue, khaki with and without red tabs, these add much to local colour. It is estimated that the War has brought an increased population of several thousands to Ottawa within the year. Office space is at a premium and buildings unused for years are being remodelled to provide needed accommodation. Hotels and rooming houses are crowded.

Changing social conditions have brought changing social problems. The strain on Public Relief has diminished, but the need for the specialized services of private agencies has been intensified.

### *New Planning*

In this shifting scene, the Council of Social Agencies has again proved its value as a central planning body. Shortly after the outbreak of War, when troops were concentrated here for training purposes, plans were made with the area commandant for the co-ordination of auxiliary services to the soldiers. A Co-ordinating Committee was organized to plan needed services to the dependents of enlisted men, and through its efforts, existing agencies have been able to cope with problems which have arisen and have given direction to voluntary auxiliaries in regard to any special services which have

been needed. Courses for voluntary workers were organized early in the year, and as a result volunteers were better prepared for the greater demands which have been made upon them by both social agencies and war service organizations. Arrangements were completed for social agencies to assist the Dependents' Allowance Board in the investigation of applications for allowances where the families had previously been known to the agencies. This involved considerable extra work, particularly for the Family Welfare agencies, but they responded to the call, glad to make this contribution to the War effort.

Family Welfare agencies and Children's agencies have been called upon to administer allowances in certain cases and have continued casework service to the families of enlisted men. Their assistance was needed in adjustments where family circumstances were somewhat irregular.

### *Pressures Persist*

While employment conditions have improved for civilian families, there are still numbers of heads of families who, because of age, physical or mental handicap, are unable to obtain employment. In many instances, where the financial condition of the family has improved, they still need the tem-

porary assistance of a social agency in planning their budget because of debts which have accumulated and to help them cope with the higher cost of living. The Union Mission for Men which cares for the transient homeless, as well as older resident, homeless men, finds that its clientele has changed to that of an older group, ineligible for military service. The organizations which assist the blind and physically handicapped have not found that the need for their service has decreased in any way.

Health agencies have continued their regular services and extended them to include British Child guests. There has been an increase in the number of maternity cases, given care in their own homes by the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Housing conditions in the Capital were not all that could be desired even prior to the War. As yet there has been no considerable boom in the building of low-cost homes, since the outbreak of the War, and so, with overcrowding in many homes, a greater degree of health supervision is needed.

Recreation and Character Building agencies have an added importance in this critical period. Absence of the father from the home leaves a greater responsibility on the mother who looks to the assistance of these specialized agencies in guiding and directing growing boys and girls. Hundreds of young women have come to the city for war-time employment, and have needed the aid of the Y.W.C.A., Sisters of Service and Joan of Arc Institute in finding suitable places

in which to live at reasonable rates. They have also needed advice and counsel in adapting themselves to life in a strange city in a war period. The recreational facilities of all of these organizations will be used to capacity this coming fall and winter. The boys' work agencies have extended the facilities of their buildings to troops stationed in the area. While continuing the regular service to boys and young men, they are planning their Fall programmes with the definite objective of steadying and guiding them to a knowledge of the principles of democracy for which their older brothers and fathers are fighting.

#### *Children's Problems Mounting*

Child caring agencies have had greatly increased demands for service, partly on account of the reception and placement of British Child Guests. The Children's Aid Society is responsible for finding free homes and making arrangements for the placement and supervision of these young guests from across the sea. The children's institutions are co-operating with the Children's Aid Society by offering temporary shelter to many of these little ones until they become accustomed to Canadian ways of living, and are ready to enter the homes that will be theirs for the "duration." Counsel and aid in obtaining employment has also been given to numbers of British women guests who were unable to complete the plans, they had hoped to make on their arrival in Canada.

In addition to this special war-time service, the children's agencies have had greater demands for the



protection of children of enlisted men, as well as the children of civilian families. Placement of children of enlisted men has been necessary where the physical or mental illness of the mother has left the children without parental protection. Agencies are giving strict supervision in some instances where the father is absent on military service in order to protect the children from physical and moral neglect and drunkenness in the home. The problem of illegitimacy has already increased considerably.

The tempo of life in Ottawa has definitely speeded up with war. So far, the social agencies have kept pace with the added burdens placed upon them, and in the coming campaign the Ottawa Community Chests anticipate that the Capital's citizens, in spite of increased taxation and the many calls that have been made upon them for War services, will **STAND FAST FOR HUMAN WELFARE** behind these community forces who carry on, in peace or war, service for those who need their help.

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Montrealers are the best "givers" in Canada—247,254 out of 576,800 people over 15 years of age in that City last year contributed \$1,716,500 to the four Welfare Federations.

## The Subscriber in Montreal

**B**OMBS FELL on Buckingham Palace and their reverberation strengthened every strand of Empire. Perhaps that was it. Hitler, wanting to destroy this democracy we have held so lightly, has made us acutely aware of its value. Probably that has something to do with it. Little Cockney Englishmen are daily holding before our eyes the courage and splendour of our race. That also has contributed.

But whatever the cause, whatever the inspiration, all the lands and classes and peoples within the Empire have suddenly, in the past few weeks, closed their ranks and drawn more closely together. "Are

MARY HATHEWAY

you one of us? Then let's get together on this!" That is the new, the better watchword that has come with the realization that every one of us is in this war in grim earnest. We must all be strong to match the foe. The stronger must help the weaker. That is democracy.

Somewhere in the gamut of this awakening is to be found a definitely discernible new attitude toward sharing, toward giving, toward community consolidation, toward salvaging every last ounce of human ability: and so, toward community chest campaigns.

A month ago, even, there everywhere was an under-current of pessimism in welfare campaign preparations. "Let's win the war first!" "I'd like to give but my taxes are too high." "With all this employment there's less need." "Why don't they enlist?" "I'd rather help the fighting forces." These were the reactions secured by our sample-taking of public opinion.

Illogically—but humans are illogical—the bomb that wrecked the Princesses' swimming pool put an end to all that. We are facing all the facts more squarely.

#### *Organized Charity is Patriotic Service*

Subscribers are beginning to remember that in the last war millions of dollars were poured into the Patriotic Fund. The urgent need for it was evident on every side. Contributions were given willingly and generously by those who wished to "help the fighting forces".

In this war there has been no necessity for a Patriotic Fund. Why? Because organized charity has grown to maturity in the interim and is ready to shoulder the job. An expansion of an established service is infinitely more economical than setting up a new—and duplicating—service.

What Patriotic Fund work, then, are the welfare bodies doing? What was Patriotic Fund work anyway?

It was carrying on in the absence of the leadership, the discipline, the business ability and

the inspiration of the man of the house. Worried wives, widows and deserted wives have always numbered large among the clients of welfare services. The help, tried and true over the years, that the agencies have given to them is exactly what is needed by the soldier's wife: help with her budget; help with her unruly 'teen-age sons; help when assigned pay gets held up or separation allowance doesn't come through; help to keep up her courage. This is what the Patriotic Fund did for the dependents of the last war's fighting forces. This is what the community services are doing for them now.

And subscribers are beginning to find it out.

#### *"They" Can't Enlist or Get Work!*

They are also beginning to find out that opportunities for enlistment and openings for employment reduce the relief costs that are chargeable to taxes but do not reduce the welfare costs that are peculiarly chargeable to philanthropy. Encouraging reductions in need for "the dole" have pointed this fact. Subscribers have expected reductions in chest "relief" ills, too and, enquiring why they do not materialize, have learned the facts. Givers are finding out for the first time that public unemployment relief is for those who could work but cannot find work; for the employable, economically unemployed but that when the head of the family has died, unless the widow can qualify under the "needy mother's assistance" or

when he has deserted or is physically or mentally handicapped or chronically ill, his family has no claim to unemployment relief. In Montreal, and in many smaller centres too, there is only private philanthropy to help them.\* And subscribers seem to have stopped asking why sick women and homeless babies, blind people and epileptics, don't enlist or get jobs in factories!

A good deal of honest thinking has been done, too, on the tax question. A short time ago the average subscriber had a certain spread between income and expenditures from which he bought himself his luxuries and one of these luxuries was apt to be the glow at the heart that accompanies generosity. When the necessity for levelling Hitler absorbed not only his little "spread" but a quarter or a half of his income, he felt the time for luxuries was not now. But he has come to realize that the tax burden is spread as fairly as possible over all classes of people. He knows that if the big man pays his big bit, the little man also pays his little bit: and all with inspiring goodwill. And he has come to the conclusion that, if he withdraws his usual support from his philanthropies in order to apply that amount against his tax bill, he is simply shifting to very thin shoulders his fair share of a uni-

versal burden. In other words, he is going to make his charities, and not his luxuries pay his extra taxes, —and he never had any real intention of doing that!

### *The Battle on the Home Front*

Even the man who is so obsessed with winning the war that he cannot think of anything else—and he is most of us!—has come to a realization that this war of morale and machines cannot be won on the battlefield alone: is not being fought on the battlefield alone.

The London janitor who ran up the flag over his bomb-shattered school did his part in holding the line at his post, as truly, in his area of duty, as the airman who brought down the Hun bombing plane. The home front is in the front line this time. Any nation's courage and staying power rests on such things as the people's health and having enough to eat and retaining faith in the humanity of its leaders. And through what mechanisms are these things assured to the man behind the machine in the aircraft plant? Through the nation's humanitarian services, through its fundamental public and its interlocking private welfare provisions, that are as close knit and inter-essential in the well protected community as the strong frame, intricate mechanism and vital driving power of the fuel in the battling plane. And that fuel for the public services comes through taxation, for the voluntary charities through the community chest and campaign. It is a nurse

\*This is applicable only in the two provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island: in the other provinces, municipal welfare or poor relief appropriations are available for a broad range of the socially handicapped or chronically indigent, generally, however, at a truly minimum scale! In all of these provinces, as in the two former, all that provision which consists of more than bread alone, service adjustments, etc., rest back on private agencies.

from one of the Chest agencies that is called when the man making the shell behind the guns, the wing behind the planes is stricken: it is she who relieves him of worry about the "wife", sick at home, the children ill with one of childhood's numerous "catchings" or recurrent accidents; she who rights the baby's diet when he's failing.

It is a social worker from the family agency who helps ease the strains in home jars from long hours, war's tensions, and mounting costs, who helps them to stretch the budget to include Billy's new shoes and Susan's school books, adjusts the difficulty with his landlord: in short, allows him to get on with his bolts and rivets.

It is the children's agency who stands by to keep the boys out of "gangland" and give them wholesome guidance in the crowded tenement row, who stands by when his growing girls worry him, and the mother, in these days of war's romance; who, more than that, he knows, will take over, if industrial accident, premature death, war's disasters overtake him, or the mother is suddenly called away. It is a community centre or settlement in the chest to which he can drop in, or wife or children go for the rest and relaxation, their own cramped home or income does not afford.

#### *A Good Investment*

And subscribers, especially employers, are beginning to find it

out. Listen to what they say, some of them:

*A hard-headed business man*—"All this work of the community chest is so necessary that if the chest failed government would have to take it over. We'd lose the free services of thousands of volunteers and costs would go up tremendously."

*The wage-earner*—"In the bad years the wealthy fellow carried the chest almost alone. Now he's turning over half his income to the government and the government is placing orders and I've got a job. I'm glad to be back where I can pull my weight again. Sure I'll give a day's pay!—besides I know how it feels to be down on your luck."

*The war worker, primarily*—"It will require all the strength of all of us to clean the world of Nazism. We are a fit and free people and equal to the task. But let us be sure that every one of us is fit and free and equal to the task."

With so much courageous fair thinking in the minds of our supporters, it would seem that only thorough hard work on the part of the canvassers—and when have we lacked for that?—is necessary to put the fall campaigns of our community chests over the top. The welfare services will then march forward into 1941 with budgets curtailed, it is true, to most rigid economies to counter-balance rising costs and expanded services, but with a more vital and clear cut mission than they have ever had before. They will

"STAND FAST FOR HUMAN WELFARE".

## Where Business 'S Unusual

Miss Walker takes a few days off from prodding the C.A.S.W., as its able secretary, to see what the war has done to Old York.

C. JEAN WALKER

"NO ONE is going to collapse from the strain of war conditions who feels he or she is giving real help at this time. It is because social workers have a sense of contributing essential service that they can meet with joy and strength the long hours, the personal sacrifices which constantly changing demands make on them." So does a Toronto executive sum up the effects of a year of war through which social workers have passed. The latter seem almost unaware that the "service" side of their work has assumed outstanding proportions. Just part of the day's work. To them, "relief" was only one service. If, through enlistments or increased employment opportunity, financial assistance steps down from top place, there has been an intensification of other services.

### *Answering the Country's Call*

Enlistments called fathers and sons out of homes. Emotions flared up when divisions began to go overseas. Pay and allowance adjustments almost flooded federal organizations. Families based their hope for financial security on some big fund for the assistance of such as they.

Out of it all arose a fine piece of co-operative work. The family agencies assisted the Dependents' Allowance Board by making in-

vestigations in cases where there was some question of the dependent's eligibility for allowance. By the very nature of such cases—common law marriages and other irregularities which failed to fit into official pigeon holes—the agencies found many instances where home problems called for the services of wise, understanding friends. But even the routine of visiting, of verifying of information and of assisting the family to meet requirements, called for the quick, sure touch of the "best" members of the staff.

Representatives of the Department of National Defence and the Dependents' Allowance Board; officers of the C.A.S.F.; supervisors of the Canadian Legion War Services; the Citizens Committee for Troops in Training and the various regimental auxiliaries learned to work closely with social workers and all found their common cause strengthened and clarified.

But throughout, the families knew where their friends were. Many a father asked a family agency or the family department of a children's agency to keep an eye on his home during his absence. Much of this supervision has been of a purely friendly nature. The mother, lonely and distraught, has feared her inability to manage in-



come or to control the older children. But this service could be far from perfunctory. Real, not just temperamental, worry must be met with practical help and advice that will bring steadiness and self-reliance.

In other cases arrangements have been made for the agency to administer the pay and allowance, to assume definite parental authority and to make suitable plans for the care of the children. The "relief" for which the soldier-father asks is intensive, consistent and, if necessary, long-term service.

#### *Money Questions*

"Pay and allowance", magic words if one had no income before the enlistment, have no Midas-like results.

Unfortunately there were debts before father signed up. There will be bills when the new baby comes. Somebody will have to look after the children—day and night—while mother is in hospital. Gas rates and rent are not accommodating even if the house is closed for two or three weeks. Then, after all, the lovely maximum cheque of \$79.00 a month was only intended to take care of mother and two children, and there happen to be three, or four or five.

Sometimes the best—or only—solution of a situation is to have the children placed in foster homes. There is a value in the continuity which can be given, thus, to the children. There is satisfaction in knowing the soldier-father has peace of mind because someone is maintaining the home front for the

protection of his small folk. No one is staggered by the fact that "pay and allowance" seldom covers the cost of such care: that it may be for an indefinite period or that—as in the case of an illegitimate child—the financial agreement with the father may become but a "scrap of paper" if he is killed.

This is the social workers' job and the Toronto agencies for family, child, nursing or home service, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish are carrying on. The Neighborhood Workers Association and the Toronto Children's Aid Society have each accepted enough "soldier" cases to make a whole new case-load for one worker at least. Only the worker is missing. The cases are distributed among the regular staff members. The Catholic Children's Aid has "about doubled" its work in the Protection Department. The Visiting Home Makers are working late and on week-ends. The Victorian Order of Nurses, while visiting an unprecedented number of families, including a large number of soldiers' families, admits the hardest thing is to face a home where there is acute distress and worry combined with illness.

#### *Public Assistance*

The City Welfare Department has to gear its activities to every official ruling. The recent regulations regarding unemployment relief wiped out the large relief rolls and necessitated an exact procedure for re-instatement. From an administrative standpoint there is a satisfaction, after the crowded

years, in finding it possible to have a more intimate knowledge of the men and women under care, and to give the government every support in its effort to place all possible citizens in useful occupation.

#### *Boys and Girls*

The Big Brother and Big Sister Associations find that—whatever

the future may tell—the young people have been on the whole busy, interested and eager to accept responsibility. The younger group may try out a newfound freedom from discipline; the older ones may be restless; the uniform may have its allure but youth remains youth, with much that is fine, much unpredictable.

Turn to page 43.

There is no city in Canada where a greater proportion of the population is directly in the war—in heavy enlistments and at the whirring wheels of war production—than Hamilton.

## Our Stock in Trade and the War Effort

THE MOST searching question of the hour has to do with our stock in trade. Can it be converted into assets which will help win the war, or should it be liquidated to make room for more essential commodities? Whatever our stock in trade, a sound judgment tells us that the successful outcome of the world war depends on each one of us taking an honest inventory.

As social workers, whether we style ourselves "volunteers" or "professionals", our stock in trade is *service*—*service* designed to preserve the integrity and self respect of the less privileged among us. If the integrity and self respect of individuals has anything to do with the cause of freedom for which we are fighting, then our problem is resolved into one of determining to what degree misfortune and maladjustment still stalk those, whom we serve.

VIOLA GILFILLAN

### *Business Brightens 'mid War's Horrors*

It is not surprising that a highly industrialized centre like Hamilton should be one of the first cities in the Dominion to reap the grim benefits of accelerated war activities. During the past year hundreds of men have procured employment until, according to the most recent report, local relief rolls carry only 45 able bodied, employable men, as against 2829 so registered a year ago. (September 1939).

The demand for skilled labour came first. To keep the wolf from the door many trained workers had been obliged to take whatever employment presented itself. Thus recent transfers to better jobs have invariably created an equal number of openings for the unskilled.

The placing of large war orders in textile industries and munitions has provided a large volume of

work for women, and in clerical as well as factory jobs. Incidentally, necessary plant expansions have called for construction workers, along with special labour to set up new machinery.

More and fatter pay cheques have boosted retail trade to the point of making it necessary to engage increased staffs, calling out shop forces, male and female. In short "better times" are here. This, together with steadily mounting enlistment figures (the most recent estimate is 3500 men from this city alone), has led many people to conclude that social services must have declined in direct proportion to the uptrend in business and enlistment.

#### *Service Emphasis Shifts*

In spite of these facts however, family agencies report that July and August were much busier than the same months a year ago. Actually the volume of work has almost equalled that of peak months, ordinarily occurring around December. Questioned more closely about these trends, agencies all concurred in the belief that while only about five percent of current applications are being made on account of relief needs, there is a considerable increase in the number of service requests.

This year's statistics will reflect a more accurate picture of the services now being rendered soldiers' dependents than those of earlier months, but even an interim report shows that one family agency has extended a variety of services to over three hundred

families. In some cases staggering debts have been accumulated prior to enlistment and the mother needs some help in making the necessary adjustment with her creditors. In other instances families, having lost their money sense during depression years, are now buying lavishly on the instalment plan. Some one with budgeting experience is needed to lend a steady hand in these homes. In a small number of other cases the entire administration of family allowances has been taken over by the agency in question, in co-operation with the military authorities.

Side by side with those in financial straits are families with purely social problems. There is the irresponsible young wife for instance, who, out of sheer boredom and loneliness, seeks an escape in unwholesome amusements. There is the clinging vine type of wife who is "floored" with the task of disciplining her children and does not know where next to turn. There are other women so tied by family duties that they never have an opportunity to forget the haunting fears of an insecure future. It is not to be wondered at if these people are subject to periods of depression and despondency. Practical help and occasional encouragement are required to meet such "run-of-the-mill" family problems as these.

Then too, the anxious requests of enlisted fathers and sons call for very special attention. The following excerpt from a letter written Over There is typical and speaks for itself "... Will you or one of

your associates occasionally drop around and see Mrs. K.? I know she is alright but I would feel more comfortable if you were doing that as I have every faith in your organization."

At the National Conference in the spring of 1939, before war was declared, an outstanding United States leader warned social workers not to lose sight of their real jobs in the economic chaos of the times. She predicted that the day would come when, the worst of our economic difficulties having been remedied, social workers would be called upon to use their prime skill—that of adjusting human relationships. Judging from the above letter this prediction would seem to be proving its foundation in fact.

#### *Agencies Need Adjusting, Too*

The adjustment of human relationships does not stop with the client and worker however, but extends into the wider community field. Realizing the importance of the community aspect of the many civilian problems which were bound to arise as a result of war, the Council of Social Agencies was actively represented in the formation of a local auxiliary war services committee.

This Committee is filling an indispensable place in Hamilton, not the least of its services being its effective discouragement of any tendency to hysteria, so apt to characterise the organization of any emergency services. Great wisdom in this respect was demonstrated when a proposal was made

that all soldier families be visited. In appreciation of the reticence with which strangers might be received in some of these homes, it was decided rather to send a written communication offering such services only if requested.

The Committee further concurred in a plan, recommended by the Council of Social Agencies, whereby all such requests be cleared through the Social Service Index. In this way it was possible to divide responsibility so that families already known to the Index were referred to the proper agencies, all other families allocated by the Committee, either to the Women's Auxiliaries to the Military Units or to appropriate agencies. Similar policies are in effect with the Department of Pensions and National Health in investigation of applications for Dependents' Allowances.

It may be significant to add that, in the work with both these groups, by far the greater number of families have been previously known to social or health agencies. This is notably not surprising in such a highly industrialized city with a large labour force, many of whom required some type of service during depression years when Hamilton was one of the "black areas" of the Dominion.

If present experience continues, the desirability and economy of using existing facilities are being abundantly justified, and the stock in trade of the social services can rightly be regarded as a decided asset in winning the war, as we

**"STAND FAST FOR HUMAN WELFARE".**

Vancouver, in number of agencies the most inclusive Chest and Council in Canada, has pioneered in co-ordinated war planning and financing.

## On the Pacific Slope

MARJORIE BRADFORD

VANCOUVER's welfare agencies had little time to wonder, last September, 1939, just what their war time job was to be. War was scarcely a day old when they were right up against realities of new work to be done at once and without delay. Theory was left until later. Now they have had twelve months of it and theory is still pushed into the background by swiftly moving events. The one fact which has emerged is that in a time of uncertainty, distress and dislocation in a nation's life the people have turned to their social agencies as they have in the past in times of great emergency. The practical help that was asked was quickly given. One request led to another from official sources, private citizens and the men in our active forces.

### *Family Service*

Unexpectedly, in that first week of September, 1939, it was the Family Welfare Bureau which felt the first impact of war. Its offices were crowded by men, in civilian clothes at first, who wanted to talk over the question of enlistment. Soon uniforms began to appear but the question was the same. These men did not come to speak of the perils they were ready to face, the supreme sacrifice they were prepared to make, if necessary, for King and Country. Their

personal problem concerned the hazards faced by their families at home, and "if anything should happen to me—", they wanted to know that someone would be standing by the wife and children left behind.

Some of these men had personal experience with the Welfare Bureau before; others had been referred by officers or friends. But they came in a steady stream. There was not always an immediate emergency—just that need of assurance so they could "join up" with a free mind. "The wife" might get into financial difficulties or get "down in the mouth", or "have trouble with the kids". In many other cases there was a financial problem that could not be solved before his unit moved away or which might remain indefinitely during his absence. Often there was something more serious too—legal, personal and domestic tangles that must come to the surface when a man and his family face up to a long separation and a new and uncertain future.

This work on behalf of the families of enlisted men has proved to be the distinctive war service job of our Family Welfare Bureau—a job which occupied half its service time and consumed half its relief budget in July, following the high peak of enlistment. Pro-



bably one-third of our Family Welfare budget will be needed for this work in the coming year.

This agency has made many other contributions too. Through its special help men have been able to make themselves physically fit, in short order, to step over those medical barriers into the Army or the Air Force. It has found the loans to pay the railway fares of unemployed men whose technical skills were on the scrap heap from years of depression but who were showered with telegrams from Ottawa when war industries got under way. And now it has new work to do with stranded families who have come to Canada seeking sanctuary from war.

#### *Child and Youth Protection*

The first days of war brought upheavals in the "family" of the Children's Aid Society similar to those in many private homes in Vancouver; for there were many young men who had grown up as part of its "family" of children who were in the first waiting lines at the recruiting offices. Soon the Society had to turn its mind to other problems too,—the personal problems of enlisted men who had to leave children behind without the adequate protection of a mother. Although its work on behalf of soldiers' families does not compare in volume with that of the Family Welfare Bureau, the Children's Aid Society has eased many a man's mind in the knowledge that his children are left safely in its care and that the people at home will "see them through" whatever happens.

But it was not until a few months ago that the Children's Aid Society began to feel the brunt of its really heaviest war duty in the special service that has been asked of child welfare agencies right across Canada—the care of over-seas children. The financial supporters and community friends of this agency need no longer build their convictions on stories, second-hand, of the work it has done. They are meeting its social workers for the first time, on a professional basis, and from all accounts both the new "clients" and the staff of the Agency are enjoying the experience. Staff workers say the spirit of families offering their homes to overseas children is magnificent; the prospective foster fathers and mothers who are ready to take these children into their hearts and home, remark in return "I never dreamed those young social workers knew so much". The Children's Aid Society now has its "Overseas Department", and assisted by a substantial army of volunteers, it has thrown its resources, whole-heartedly, into this branch of our common war effort.

#### *The Group Work Agencies*

One year ago the first thoughts of those who would remain behind were for the men departing with our fighting forces, while the army's first thoughts were for their families and children left at home. Thus we found twin objectives for the earliest war efforts of our welfare agencies. While family and children's services rose to the home

tasks, the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Salvation Army, Canadian Legion and other recreational agencies quickly adapted their work to meet immediate needs of the men in training camps, together with hostess house services and hospitality extended to the men, their families and friends.

### *Special War Work*

The work of the Red Cross, which occupies an unique position in the national war effort, requires no explanation in this story. Its contributions to the welfare and comfort of our men, of British prisoners of war, its auxiliary assistance in the field of medical and hospital services, and its timely aid to victims of distress in the war zone, have brought their own magnificent response from the people of the Pacific Coast.

This resume is more concerned with less publicized work that has been going on quietly, without a break, since September, 1939. One could speak of the St. John Ambulance Association, almost completely a war service agency now, which has quietly taken on the job of training 3,000 A.R.P. Wardens and auxiliary groups of volunteers. Peace time achievements of this Association soon showed up in recruiting too, as medical units secured, without difficulty, their full complement of men well-trained in first aid. Expanded war industries are putting their new men through the St. John Ambulance training as fast as they can.

**"STAND FAST FOR HUMAN WELFARE".**

One could speak of the Seamen's Institutes, quietly catering to the men of our merchant navy who carry on now through the full hazards of war; of the I.O.D.E., faltering not at all in their peace time programme, but rushing; of the Victorian Order of Nurses, quietly extending its nursing help to soldiers' families, overseas children and other victims of war; of the Travellers' Aid Department of the Y.W.C.A. which has many new tangles to straighten out for confused or stranded passengers from our trains and ships. The health services are keeping a strict watch for any sign of a crack in civilian health. We can't afford any 'flu' epidemics just now, or later on either. Remember 1918-19 and the scourge that wiped out more people than we lost in four years of war?

\* \* \*

There is scarcely a welfare service that has not been in on the special "war effort". These extra jobs have been taken in their stride. They were qualified to do them from peace time experience.

To the welfare agencies and their supporters on the Pacific Coast the welfare and comfort of the men in our fighting forces, aid to victims of disaster in the war zone, and the morale and strength of the people at home who must key their lives to the need for "sweat and blood and tears" are each a part of our total Welfare obligation in war time.

The Halifax Community Fund might be able to identify this port, and so might some of the harried social agencies on the East Atlantic coast.

## "In An Eastern Canadian Port"

MARGARET HEALEY

**S**OMBRE BACKGROUND to the excitement and activity of an eastern Canadian port in wartime are the vastly increased responsibilities of those whose task it is to deal with social problems. In a city, used to quiet, comparatively peaceful ways of life, the contrast is sharp between this past year of war and previous, less significant years.

Almost overnight, welfare workers were facing new problems in child care, housing, protection for young girls and women, travellers' aid and many other fields. Work was doubled—tripled in some cases—but the ranks of the workers were not, except in the one instance of the Children's Aid Society where additional assistance was obtained for a short time.

With these growing problems come the inevitable need for more money and it is this urgent need with which the Eastern Canadian Port's Community Chest is preparing to deal, for the majority of the organizations, directly affected by wartime conditions, are included in the Chest.

From the day of its declaration the war was very real to this Port. The city became a centre for all three services and its population steadily grew until, to-day, it shows an increase of 12.5 per cent.

### *Housing*

The population problem is twofold, the much larger permanent force and the greatly increased fluctuating group, largely consisting of naval men for whom entertainment and living facilities had to be provided.

The effects of such a rapid and unprecedented growth can easily be imagined. A major concern was the housing problem, bad enough in peace time. Rents were raised in many sections—in some cases beyond all reason. Over-crowding became acute. Old tenants were evicted, in some cases because tenants of greater solvency were available. Vacant apartments, flats and houses have become practically non-existent. Even single rooms in boarding houses are at a premium and social agencies are endeavouring to meet innumerable extra demands for mere shelter.

### *Travellers*

In the wake of the "settlers in" come also the transients, men and women, seeking work in an environment that seems to be one of "Welcome prosperity!" Protection for girls and young women demanded immediate action and called upon all available resources and recreational facilities of such

organizations as the Y.W.C.A., the Sisters of Service, etc.

The Travellers' Aid found its services under strain for the numerous women and girls arriving in the city to visit husbands, sons or brothers, or "others" in the forces.

#### *Families and Children*

The family agencies have increased demands for advice and adjustment for families of service men. The question of guardianship or supervision for the children in these families keeps Children's Aid Society workers in high gear.

While guest children, who have been arriving in this country under government auspices, are closely supervised, other groups, coming privately, require the establishment of some sort of system for their care, and this gives every indication of becoming one of the agencies' greatest problems.

The Child Welfare clinics conducted by the Victorian Order of Nurses are busier than ever before because of the influx of children and because the maintenance of the general public health was never of greater importance in this crowded city, with ships from every port sailing in and out.

#### *Idle Men*

In addition to the Services men and people seeking other kinds of work, are the men who flock to Halifax to enlist. Sometimes they have a little money for their needs but often, during the periods when they must await the results of their applications and medical

examinations, they are stranded and are forced to seek aid from the civilian shelters and the missions.

Though unemployment figures are more encouraging than they were a year ago, the difference in no way relieves the situation in which the private social agencies are placed. The fact that there is scarcely a good maid or a skilled mechanic out of work in Halifax, is offset by the numbers of outsiders who have come to find employment, prove unsuitable, drift about and have to be helped to return to their home towns. While hundreds of men have been absorbed into army, navy and air force, many of them from the ranks of the unemployed, rising living costs make adjustments difficult.

#### *Special War Services*

For the welfare of the troops it was necessary to expand every sort of service. Three hostels with sleeping quarters, recreation rooms and canteens were set up. Additional canteens and recreation rooms were arranged with special features such as supervised dances and organized entertainment programmes. Sailors in port have also needed service.

\* \* \*

This is some of the glory and challenge of a single year and the end is not in sight. The Empire and the Dominion have prepared for a long struggle before the final achievement of victory, and, so have the social agencies, until the harbour guns boom their throaty blast of triumph once again.

As the fishers of the Home Land have turned their nets to mine-sweeping and their search for food to a fight for life, the Fundy Coast carries on one of the greatest fishing enterprises in the Empire, and goes to war, too.

## On the Fundy Coast

BORN under the stress of warfare, the settlements along the Fundy Coast seem to take war in their stride. The ancestors of the majority were refugees of an earlier day, and also, those who live by the sea know a lurking threat of danger, continually; so, these facts may explain their quiet acceptance of war. At any rate this region has shown little of war's emotional disturbance, evident in Upper Canada and, indeed, in the neighbouring United States.

This does not say that the war is ignored—far from it. Enlistments have been many, but there is no questioning, nothing unusual, about it. There is a job to be done and they are ready to do their part, even as on foggy nights their mariners set the compass by "hours" and sail past headlands, when the murk hides all warnings of the rocky reefs.

Working side by side, year after year, in the business of fishing, friendship with our American neighbours was as natural as it was necessary, but this does not, in the least, diminish our attachment to the Crown, which is a very personal thing in New Brunswick. One lady put this fundamental thing into words at the time of the Royal visit, "The Queen is very lovely, but I want to see *my King!*"

ANNE McLEAN CALDWELL

Imperialism per se, Nationalism per se may find us cold to their claims, but loyalty to the Crown is ever a live emotion amongst us. History gives us a reason—we were cradled in loyalty, while the national bond was tied because of the needs of others, arguing a strength in unity.

### *Life in One Centre*

Black's Harbour is not a typical fishing village; it is rather a centre for the fishing industry, where live 1,200 people who are connected with the sardine-packing plant of Connors' Brothers. Up and down the Coast and across the Bay, the fishing fleets visit weir after weir, bringing their silver harvest to these factories. There is, too, a wood-working factory which supplies boxes for shipping the canned fish, provides lumber for the village's building and exports a considerable surplus. From other villages and hamlets come men and women to work in these industries. The lumber camps employ many others, getting out the logs and wood needed to feed the mill.

To this village, as to all Canada, War came not as a surprise but as a dreadful compulsion, after the months of apprehension following Munich. The Declaration of War was but the sequence in a Tragedy

—words which must be spoken to complete the drama, terrible as the consequences might be.

We had found much in our civilization needing improvement. The history of the village had proved that with production as an aim there was no need for real poverty. Here, there was no relief problem during Depression years, because men were kept at work. It was not easy with markets demoralized but it was done, proving that production and consumption hold the key to prosperity.

But now the war took priority to all else. We may disapprove of methods, of traditions and of social systems, but when freedom is in jeopardy only one thing counts—to get on with the job. We did not say it in words but we acted, on the simple assumption, that “Who stands if England falls!” proclaimed a truth vital to our way of life.

#### *War's Impact*

Accordingly, when recruiting stations opened, thirty men left the Harbour on the one morning to enlist. Not all were eligible for overseas service but to date forty or more from the payroll of the Company have joined the active service forces. Other villages are likewise represented, even those with unemployment in larger proportion. To Beaver Harbour, nearby, the call of the Navy made special appeal, but the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Artillery units are favourites.

Work has gone on much the

same as before. Unemployed through the countrysides—often older men or those otherwise ineligible—have filled the vacancies of the fighting men. The Harbour packed fish last year as heretofore. In the early months of the war, the plant celebrated the packing of the 500,000th case of sardines (the first time the half-million mark has been reached in a season) by the distribution of 500 silver dollars among the employees, as souvenirs, of the occasion. The Harbour has gone on building its homes, about twenty houses being erected in the year.

The exchange problem raises peculiar difficulties in an area shipping to Empire lands around the world. One hundred countries were on the Company's export list, and trade is being curtailed by lack of financial co-ordination within the Empire. The division of the Empire into dollar areas, and sterling areas makes restrictions which are both annoying, and detrimental to trade, (to say nothing of problems in receiving overseas children as war guests). One Empire, one aim, “to win the war”, seems to call for a co-ordinated financial system!

From Black's Harbour came one of the first pleas for the issuance of an interest-free loan by the government. An editorial in the local paper “Patriotism without Price”, received wide comment throughout Canada, possibly had its part in stimulating Dominion-wide purchase. A showing of nearly \$50 per head purchase of these non-interest



bearing bonds—a total of \$51,000 from Black's Harbour alone—roused comment throughout the Canadian press.

In all the Fundy villages, women are organized for war service in knitting, sewing and raising money for the various needs. Again economy of effort was marked. New organizations were not created. In Black's Harbour the Women's Institute invited other women to associate themselves with their organization for this service, and comparatively large supplies of knitted articles, and bedding have been sent forward to the war services.

The Coast was roused to our National Day of Prayer and the firm confidence of centuries of seafaring in the strength of our cause found voice in the massed singing of "O God, Our Help in Ages Past".

Life goes on, yet daily, the Blitzkrieg over Britain backwashes on the Coast. From one of the men of Fundy, a short three years ago class valedictorian, word comes home

"I was working away, not paying much attention to the air raid alarms, as they're as frequent as the Flaker's whistles down home when the fish are in scattered lots. However, on hearing a familiar whistling sound coming through the air, I didn't stop to ask any questions, just grabbed my gas mask and ran for the door. When I reached the dug-out, . . . sure enough, there they were. I took time to count them: Heinkels they were, and, then, they started to dive. When they dove, so did I. The concussion made me feel like a jitterbug . . . it's no fun to be with "eggs" dropping all around, but . . . in a way, too, there's always the side with the joke to it. Well, cheerio."

"Cheerio!" says the Fundy Coast, "with hope aflame in our hearts we're singing—

"Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
Long to reign over us  
God Save the King!"

When war came Edmonton was just entering on a period of planned co-ordination of her social services.

## At the Portal to the Peace—

LATE in the development of the co-ordinated range of services, modern urban life demands, Edmonton is old in the ways of life, as western cities go. While the Franco-Prussian War was raging around Paris, Lieutenant W. F.

LILLIAN THOMPSON

Butler of the 69th Regiment, was writing from Edmonton House to Fort Garry that "The region is without law, order, or security to life or property. Robbery and murder for years have gone un-

punished. Indian massacres are unchecked and all civil and legal institutions are entirely unknown." By the eve of the present war, Edmonton was a city of over 90,000 people, supporting some sixty unco-ordinated welfare organizations. The war did not arrest the citizens' plans for better integration of their services, and the early days of 1940 saw the establishment of a Council of Social Agencies, an Exchange and a Family Welfare Bureau. This city, therefore, may act as a unique laboratory for the observation of what happens to a co-ordinating movement which is born amid the distractions of war.

It must be confessed that the sponsors of the co-ordinating council were well aware of some of the hazards of launching their vessel in wartime, and even today, they realize that nothing can be said, with finality, about the seriousness of these hazards until the war experience is over and its total immediate effect on the social services can be measured. Yet certain observations indicate that the community sees a need for co-ordination all the more clearly because of the war.

#### *Co-ordination Grows*

As war speeds up many industrial processes, so it may accelerate, rather than retard, certain social developments. In Edmonton, the contributing public anticipated, with some disquiet, the possible increase in social need after the outbreak of war, and instinctively threw its weight behind greater

co-ordination of service and financing. The idea of a community chest has taken a conspicuously firmer hold during the past year. When the Council of Social Agencies was first organized, its members were not thinking in terms of an early development of federated financing. They felt that services should be co-ordinated carefully and somewhat deliberately before the intricate problem of a community chest could be attacked. Today, there is every reason to presume that some form of joint campaign will be a reality much earlier than might have been expected a year ago.

The social agencies themselves were faced with additional work and possibly less support after the outbreak of war. They were, therefore, the more disposed to draw together for mutual planning so that they could conscientiously assure their contributors and themselves that every effort was being made to eliminate wasteful procedures in a time of national need. As a matter of fact, civilian agencies, conducting campaigns during the year, have been agreeably surprised to find their receipts considerably in excess of previous years. Perhaps this may be partly explained by somewhat increased general prosperity. Also, it may be that some agencies, fearing the war situation, made greater efforts to interpret their work.

#### *Loads Increase*

As for additional work, the agencies were under no misappre-

hension when they anticipated greater loads. Some of the increased burden has been directly, and some, indirectly related to the war. In many cases, civilian agencies have voluntarily assumed responsibility for soldiers or their dependents. Emergency financial assistance has been given to soldiers' families. Soldiers' wives have been offered hospitality or given guidance by organizations especially interested in women. Their children, who are under heavy emotional strain during these months, have been shown consideration, proportionate to their exceptional needs, by summer camps and other group work agencies. Missions and institutions have stood as family substitutes for many former members and residents on active service. Valuable, if less tangible, has been the conscious effort of many agencies to participate in preserving the way of life for which the armed forces are fighting. A local newspaper recently reported that a meeting of group workers "stressed the importance of carrying out in small groups the basic principles of democracy, to instil the benefits of that way of life into the minds of young people in a time when the concepts of totalitarianism are offering a challenge to the British philosophy of living."

#### *Boards Are Thinking*

Board and staff members of the civilian agencies have been giving a good deal of thought to the question of publicity for their work during wartime. They are

aware that it would be unwise to allow the public to lose sight of the normal functions of their agencies behind a facade of war services. Yet, the fact remains that there is scarcely an organization in which the services now remain exclusively civilian, and an accurate interpretation of this year's work must be based upon the current situation, with its dovetailing of war and civilian effort.

Another feeling that finds increasing expression, is that this war and its aftermath will affect the social services for years to come, and that there is no use spending much time in myopic peering around the corner for an illusive normality. Fortunate is the community that, in its service and its publicity, can strike a nice balance between war hysteria on the one hand, and impassive isolation on the other. Only imaginative leadership can achieve this happy mean. At a recent meeting of local social workers "There was discussion of the need for more and better leadership in face of the tendency to mass hysteria which threatens to negate everything we are defending in this conflict. One of our first jobs is to see that leaders in the social service field, including board members, understand the significance of the present situation, and see community services as part of the war effort. If we fail to maintain standards in our home communities, we may lose many of the values for which we are fighting. Our work should be more worthwhile than ever."

### *War Brings War Production*

Indirectly related to the war has been the general reduction in the public relief rolls. While part of the reduction has come about through enlistment and the absorption of men into revived industry, part is also due to the efforts of public bodies automatically to curtail relief just because of war's increased business activity. But it is difficult to relate relief regulations to industrial conditions, as changing and unpredictable as those of the present. It is like trying to cut a pattern to fit our shifting Northern Lights. An over-optimistic view on the part of public bodies, or the slightest misinterpretation on their part of industrial fluctuations, may work hardship on men who are expected to be reabsorbed in industry but who have not yet found employment. Nor is it to be forgotten that our population has just experienced a devastating depression, and that all who might work are not now physically and mentally capable of so doing. Edmonton's private agencies, like those of other cities, have had opportunities to provide that important margin of flexibility, where relief regulations have not appeared to fit the realities of the moment. As in other cities, the private agencies cannot be said to have rejoiced in these opportunities; they and the public officials plan early conferences, through the Council, to clarify their positions.

### *New Services*

Since the outbreak of war, certain new services have come into

being for war work. Some of these groups, in the early stages of their organization, consulted existing civilian services about the need for the proposed services and procedure in organizing. To a certain extent, habits of co-operation grew up between the new war services and the older civilian services, without any formal basis. Organizations of soldiers' wives were in frequent touch with civilian family services over special problems in their membership. Groups responsible for hospitality to soldiers worked closely with existing organizations. Within the past month a Council for the Co-ordination of War Services has been formed.

The main points that seem to rise above the wide horizons of Alberta, are, first, that the war has greatly accelerated the movement toward the co-ordination of services and financing; secondly, all agencies are trying to reshape their programmes so that, while retaining their fundamental values, they may be capable of meeting the new and envolved circumstances of the day. The agencies are hoping to stand fast in meeting unforeseen emergencies. They are striving to be sensitive to the special needs of the soldier and his family, just as they try to be sensitive to the needs of citizens hard pressed by harsh realities other than war. And, thirdly, it now seems safe to venture the opinion that in Edmonton, the boundary between the war services and the civilian services is as invisible, and as unfortified, as the Canadian-United States frontier.

## Among the Prairie People

**W**HEAT and the movement of wheat are the background of the West. For years there had been no or little crop; now there is a good crop and no immediate market, however precious our wheat may be in months to come in a famine hungry world. The health, educational and social services of the prairies had been maintained in this decade at heroically high standards through peak taxation and Dominion loans. The worth of that investment in human welfare has been proved. Enlistments from the West have been high, recruits offering, especially for the Air Training Plan exceeding, for months, enlistment capacity; of all that they have had, the Westerners, urban and rural, have given with amazing generosity to every war call. Nowhere, did the first Red Cross drive so greatly exceed objectives, nowhere have the rural women poured out more auxiliary supplies. In Winnipeg, Regina, and Saskatoon, the community chests had record givings in 1939, while Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Calgary are all now studying united welfare services. In Manitoba, the Children's Aid Societies have had an encouraging year.

### *Public Costs Down*

The acreage bonus plan had materially reduced rural relief costs, though, in the autumn months before bonus payment, some interim

Who can speak, or what city, for the great area from the Lakeshead to the Foothills? A kaleidoscopic glimpse is offered.

### AN OFFICE MONTAGE

relief will still be needed, while living has so long been on the margin for tens of thousands that replacement needs cut in on this small new income. The marketing situation now means a backing up, not only of business in the smaller centres, but of municipally financed services, though, with payments deferred some shrewd observers foresee an "evener" year, without "any harvest spending splurge."

Business, subsidiary to the harvesting, especially in the railway running trades, has slackened but this is offset somewhat by lumber orders for the north and construction demand in defence building, and especially air camps and ports. Youths, trained under the Dominion-Provincial plan, are reported as being quickly placed, and skilled carpenters at a premium. Other building trades,—plastering, bricklaying, masonry, etc. are not so active. Munition orders have yet to be placed west in any number. And, of course, with a crop, the fodder and seed grain problem is slashed.

All in all, public relief costs are everywhere dropping, though in the larger urban centres, they are probably near zero, unless substantial retraining is undertaken. For instance in Winnipeg nearly 40% of those still on relief are unskilled workers; and 15 to 16% semi-skilled

mercantile or office workers. On the other hand, as in so many areas, the demand for advisory help and special services is throwing a heavy load into the private agencies.

#### *Voluntary Services*

So far health services, and clinics have not had a heavy increase, beyond the home nursing services, mothers not wanting to leave, nor wanting children to leave home, with fathers on active service. Special clinics in some centres report growing problems.

The children's agencies reflect, at once, strains on the home, with a discernible rise in illegitimacy, with extra supervision in soldiers' families, and teen-age adjustments difficult. Western homes have opened to overseas children with a large number of nominated youngsters going to relatives on farm homes.

Family services have the heavy backwash of counselling in soldiers' families, special services to dependents of internees, family breakdown in war's upheavals, and much budgetting help with mounting taxes, and costs, families larger than military allowance quotas, and the protection of the debt ridden, or the steadying of the spendthrift, with sudden earnings after long dependency.

The youth and character building group have heavily increased patronage, — providing wholesome

leisure time and guidance to excited adolescence, billeting for youngsters coming to urban jobs, or visiting relatives or friends in the Services. counselling individuals in the rapidly running tide of young life in a war world.

Most evident of all war's impacts is the heavy demand on the key Councils of Social Agencies in the Prairies, and on district and provincial agencies for planning and co-ordination of effort in new and changing conditions. The upsurging of volunteer help and interest, and its happy and effective grafting into community service presents one of the challenges and opportunities of the present times. And whence is adequate guidance to come?

#### *The West Will Do Its Share*

The needs of the Home Front have not decreased on the Western plains; they have increased against diminished income, and enlarged demands for essential and auxiliary war services. No matter what the will, and the will and heart of the West are generous, can the home services be maintained, with the natural tug to concentrate on the battle lines? If those on duty in civilian ranks can only take the time from the day's pressure to interpret the need and value of the services, they man, there is little doubt that the West will **STAND FAST FOR HUMAN WELFARE**, and sacrifice to do it.



By courtesy of the Ottawa Library Association, *WELFARE* will review, each issue, the season's best book of "social significance".

## "How Green Was My Valley"

EVERYONE knows the state of the Welsh coal mining areas today. Richard Llewellyn writes of the coal miners, but of a generation earlier. He writes of a Welsh mining valley of fifty years ago in the story of Huw Morgan and his family.

When Huw's parents were married, there was no slag heap in the Valley. There was steady work in the colliery and good pay coming in. "An age of goodness I knew and badness too, mind, but more of good than bad I will swear. . . . How green was my Valley, then, and the Valley of them that have gone".

Huw tells the story when, as a man of sixty, he is about to leave the Valley with the slag heap at the door of his home "soon perhaps in an hour, the house will be buried and the slag heap will stretch from the top of the mountain right down to the river in the Valley". He was the youngest son of Gwilym and Beth Morgan. Six of the nine children were sons, and at some time in their lives, they all worked in the pits. But that is not all they did. Ivor, the eldest, conducted a choir, which was invited to sing for the Queen. Ianto and Davy worked for the Union. Owen worked in the back with engines which finally took him to America. Huw was to be a lawyer or a doc-

tor and studied for a scholarship over the mountain at the English school, until he was expelled for using his fists as his father had taught him—to see justice done.

At home, Gwilym was head of the family, always, even when his sons had homes of their own. "Happy we were then, for we had a good house and good food and good work". Their religion was the religion of the community, pious but not so as to stop a quick tongue and a salty humour. Fairness was a religion with them too, and fairness came to be the downfall of the men at the pits.

With the growth of the slag heap came trouble; strikes in the Valley; the closing of a pit which left four hundred men idle, lower wages, and the appearance of strangers in the Valley with the names of Marx and Hegel on their lips, and finally war in the Valley with English soldiers.

But with all, there was music. Music in everything, everywhere, everyone sang. "Music was to my father as sight is to the eye." This book is full of the music of the Welsh. There was music in the street "there, a quartet singing, and women joining in the harmony, and here, a man singing a verse, and about him people's faces set intent to pick up the first note of the chorus, and come in, then, like

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Pierce Atwater, Executive Secretary of St. Paul Community Chest, in his valuable "Problems of Administration in Social Work" (p. 263-4) brings the comfort of universality in the affliction of money-raising to the struggling social work executive.

## "Dis Weary Load"

**EVEN** If one were to interview outstanding social-work leaders  
**JANE ADDAMS** in an attempt to determine what they had to do with money-raising efforts, he would be amazed to learn the large proportion of time devoted to this work. In reading about the life of Jane Addams one is struck with the struggles she had, not only in creating Hull House, but in using her influence to secure appropriations for social work from the city of Chicago, Cook County, the Illinois legislature, and the Congress of the United States. Miss Addams' case was not exceptional in the time she had to devote to the financial problems incident to her special interests. It was exceptional only in that she was highly successful in the work. All distinguished leaders have been face to face with this problem in whatever branch of the social-work field they may have participated.

**DID NOT** The money-raising problem falls on the shoulders of social-  
**ESCAPE** work executives with the same monotonous and wearing regularity that tropical heat leaves its indelible mark upon residents of the hot countries. There is no escape. The higher one ascends in the scale of responsibility the more he becomes bound up in the money-raising problem. To trace the sequence one observes the case worker fighting for the financial needs of his client. The next step in the progression is the supervisor struggling for enough money to meet the needs of clients immediately under the supervision of his own workers. Then comes the agency executive on the alert to secure sufficient funds on which to run his agency. Next comes the social-work leader, whose duties go beyond that of his own organization and who devotes much effort to meeting financially the social needs of the entire community. Beyond this some social-work leaders have to take a measure of responsibility for state or federal action. Finally, there appear a few such people as Miss Addams, who shouldered heavy financial burdens in the interest of distressed people everywhere.

**BUT HAD TO** The only answer to this burdensome problem is a know-  
**KNOW HOW** ledge of the business of raising money. When one has command of how to do onerous tasks the burden is lighter. When there is no escape from a problem, the only recourse is to face it. One must master the problem of raising money in social work if he has any administrative aspirations. An executive who is not interested in and willing to uphold his own share of responsibility can never measure up to the standards inherent in a post of leadership.

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## Dans la Paroisse Canadienne-Francaise

PENDANT que le peuple anglais courageusement et sans frémir soutient une lutte sans merci, nous du Canada, continuons notre vie quotidienne, préparant la défense nationale, sacrifiant nos énergies, nos fortunes, nos loisirs pour la grande cause qui nous tient tous à coeur.

Durant les douze derniers mois, notre vie nationale a été profondément modifiée économiquement et socialement: le cours des événements s'est reflété dans nos conditions de vie. Au moment où nous allons entrer dans notre seconde année de guerre, il convient, semble-t-il, de faire la revue des facteurs qui ont joué dans notre vie sociale et dans nos oeuvres, un rôle prédominant. A cette fin, le "CANADIAN WELFARE" de ce mois est tout entier consacré à cet "examen de conscience". La rédaction a demandé aux travailleurs sociaux de l'Atlantique au Pacifique, de nous faire part des problèmes qui se sont présentés dans leur milieu. Cette vue d'ensemble ne serait pas complète si nous ne jetions un coup d'oeil au sein des Canadiens-Français qui forment un bon tiers de toute notre population canadienne et qui ont subi, comme les autres groupements ethnologiques du pays, les contrecoups de la guerre.

### *Vie religieuse*

Il n'y a pas à en douter, le sentiment religieux a été revivifié. Riches et pauvres se sont faits plus nombreux dans le temple saint. Le Pape et le Roi ont demandé des prières pour la paix et la victoire de nos armes. On a reconnu la sagesse de leurs paroles et on s'est dirigé avec empressement vers son clocher.

Cette recrudescence religieuse, à quoi l'attribuer? On a senti que l'Esprit du mal incarné dans un homme aux ambitions dégénérées, voulait conquérir le monde chrétien et qu'il n'y avait qu'un Etre qui puisse le vaincre: Dieu. De ce Dieu il fallait implorer constamment la justice et la bénédiction.

De ce Dieu il fallait également suivre les éternels commandements. Peut-être la fraternité chrétienne ne s'est-elle jamais montrée plus nécessaire qu'en ces temps troublés. Des esprits de domination ont essayé de faire luire aux yeux des humains les beautés de leur mystique: communisme, fascisme, nazisme. Ils ont oublié qu'il y avait une autre doctrine, celle-là vieille de vingt siècles et qui n'est autre que le christianisme. Son Fondateur: Fils de Dieu et fils de charpentier. Son mot d'ordre: charité.

Si la guerre fait penser aux chrétiens que le dogme de la Communion des Saints n'est pas un vain mot, elle n'aura pas été inutile.

### *Vie économique*

Insécurité et crainte d'une part, aisance d'autre part, telles sont les notes dominantes de la vie économique canadienne-française depuis un an.

Dans la classe fortunée, on est un peu mal à l'aise et inquiet du lendemain. Les conditions déplorable des pays envahis, l'écroulement des grosses fortunes européennes, les forts impôts résultant de notre état de guerre font réfléchir... En certains milieux, on restreint son train de vie, on garde une auto mais on se dispense du chauffeur. On se contente d'une servante au lieu de deux. Madame, cette année, sacrifiera peut-être un manteau de fourrure qu'elle désirait beaucoup. On risque un peu moins à la Bourse, on tend plutôt à placer ses capitaux sur des biens immobiliers; on veut prévoir pour les mauvais jours.

Dans la classe bourgeoise, le problème économique se pose d'une façon différente. Ici, c'est la famille de l'employé civil: s'il s'y trouve de grands enfants de dix-huit ou vingt ans qui depuis deux ou trois ans avaient terminé leur éducation et chômaient, la guerre a amené un sort meilleur; les grands enfants travaillent et "amènent plus d'eau au moulin." Là, cependant, où tous les enfants sont d'âge scolaire, les conditions sont plus pénibles. Il faut s'imposer de multiples sacrifices pour arriver à tenir le coup et chausser, vêtir, nourrir et loger convenablement toute la famille. Que de renoncement et de dévouement les parents ne doivent-ils pas faire preuve en de telles circonstances!

Dans la classe ouvrière, on note que la situation du chômage a peu changé. On avait cru tout d'abord que les industries de guerre absorberaient quantité de chômeurs, mais ces industries, la plupart du temps, requièrent des gens de métier et ces derniers, nous assure-t-on, sont difficiles à trouver. Les règlements de l'assistance-chômage sont, en général, plus sévères qu'auparavant. La liste des secourus est donc moins longue et un plus grand nombre de chefs de famille sont forcés de rechercher du travail.

Dans un certain nombre de familles, le père et les fils se sont enrôlés et la situation financière s'est améliorée, permettant à la famille de jouir d'un minimum de bien-être. Toutefois, des maîtresses de maison, qui, des années durant se sont tirées d'affaires avec la maigre allocation de l'assistance-chômage, se trouvant soudainement avec plus de monnaie entre les mains, pensent qu'elles peuvent acheter l'univers et sont d'une prodigalité déconcertante. C'est là que nos assistantes sociales se mettent à l'oeuvre et s'efforcent d'inculquer aux imprévoyantes la grande vertu de prudence!

Le problème du service domestique devient de plus en plus aigu. Nous sommes loin du temps où les serviteurs s'attachaient à une famille et en prenaient les intérêts à coeur. La maîtresse de maison doit faire nombre de concessions si elle veut conserver sa bonne. Dans le moment, ces concessions sont surtout d'ordre financier. Les jeunes filles trouvent dans les usines des salaires plus élevés que ceux qu'elles

ne gagnent dans le service domestique et donc, abandonnent leurs postes chez les particuliers. Nombre d'entre elles ont aussi suivi un cours commercial et ont trouvé de l'emploi dans les bureaux. Devant un tel état de chose, les maîtresses de maison doivent se plier et attendre patiemment la "perle" qui daignera bien aller les trouver!

#### *Vie familiale*

La désintégration de la famille est l'un des faits les plus marquants de toute guerre. Le présent conflit ne devait pas échapper à cette règle.

L'absence du chef de famille enrôlé dans l'armée, prive immédiatement le foyer de son chef. L'épouse laissée seule se réfugiera peut-être chez ses parents. Elle y prendra des habitudes de liberté, d'indépendance qui rendront très difficile son réajustement aux conditions de vie conjugale une fois la guerre terminée.

L'épouse qui n'a qu'un ou deux enfants abandonnera quelquefois son logis pour aller se mettre en pension. Cet atmosphère peut ou ne peut pas lui être favorable selon le cas. Si elle se trouve dans un logement déjà encombré par un trop grand nombre de personnes, les conditions de salubrité, le voisinage constant des gens de toutes sortes peuvent être absolument déplorables. Par ailleurs, elle se trouvera peut-être dans un milieu où elle aura la vie de famille et qui lui rendra moins longues les heures pénibles de l'attente.

Les effets de notre condition de guerre se reflètent jusque dans

l'éducation des enfants. Privés de leur père, ils le sont assez souvent de leur mère qui recherche du travail ou qui encore, se croyant libre comme l'oiseau sur la branche, les néglige tout simplement pour s'amuser.

Les parents, malgré toute leur bonne volonté, n'arrivent pas toujours à contrôler leurs enfants. Attirés par l'appât du salaire, les jeunes négligent de terminer leurs études et se dirigent vers des emplois. Le fait qu'ils apportent leur quote-part au budget familial, les rend indépendants et dégaîgneux de l'autorité de leurs parents. On peut s'imaginer quelle sera la situation d'après-guerre, alors que ces emplois cesseront, et que ces jeunes qui alors auront peut-être vieilli et ne se sentiront pas en mesure de compléter leur éducation, retomberont au crochet de leurs parents.

Déjà, des mamans pleurent, des familles sont dans le désarroi à cause du déshonneur qui les a frappées. Si les registres de nos hôpitaux de maternité pouvaient parler, ils diraient que plusieurs vingtaines des mamans qui sont passées chez eux, n'étaient pas mariées et n'avaient que quinze, seize ou dix-sept ans. Ces constatations font mal au coeur, et l'on ne peut s'empêcher de dire: "Quel sera l'avenir de ces mamans qui sont presque des enfants? Quel sera l'avenir de tous ces petits êtres, qui n'ont pas demandé à naître et qui iront, sans doute, accroître le nombre des enfants illégitimes abrités par nos crèches".

### *Vie des oeuvres*

Nos oeuvres sociales locales, depuis le début de la guerre, ont fait un travail gigantesque et assumé des fardeaux tels que la création de nombre d'oeuvres qui avaient surgi au cours de la dernière guerre, a été jugé inutile.

Nos oeuvres d'assistance familiale et de protection de l'enfance ont surtout vu le nombre de leurs cas s'accroître. Les enquêtes qu'elles ont dû faire dans les familles de soldats pour déterminer l'éligibilité de la famille à l'allocation pour dépendants, leur ont fait découvrir des problèmes auxquels elles ont dû remédier, également. Ainsi par exemple, elles se sont chargées d'administrer le budget familial, quand par suite de son incapacité, la maîtresse de maison ne pouvait arriver à "joindre les deux bouts" avec la partie de la solde reçue par son époux. Tantôt ce sont des créanciers de longue date qui, sachant qu'il y a maintenant un revenu sûr, veulent se saisir de tout. Il faut donc s'exercer à les calmer et à les faire patienter.

Les oeuvres privées, dans leur travail de réhabilitation, ont tâché de faire réaliser aux "habitués du secours direct" qu'ils sont responsables du soutien de leur famille. Elles ont dû aussi fournir une assistance temporaire à toutes ces familles qui ne dépendaient plus de l'assistance-chômage et dont le chef devait se trouver du travail. Il en était de même pour les familles de soldats qui attendaient que leur cas soit réglé. Bon nombre de soldats se sentent le coeur moins lourd parce qu'ils savent qu'une assistante sociale dévouée veille sur ceux qui leur sont chers.

Les travailleurs sociaux sont des êtres dont la tâche est à la fois ardue et obscure. La mesure de leurs succès n'est pas toujours tangible. Ils rendent à la vie normale ceux qui s'en sont écartés, ils soutiennent les désemparés. Ce sont des soldats du "front de l'arrière" à qui peut-être on n'élèvera jamais de monument, mais qui tout de même ont droit à toute notre admiration pour les innombrables faits d'armes qu'ils accomplissent quotidiennement. M.H.

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DIS WEARY LOAD . . . Continued from page 32

That money-raising is the most pressing, irritating, annoying, fatiguing, and nerve-racking problem in social-work administration cannot be denied. Still it has a fascinating side. An administrative worker must learn to appreciate the interesting elements which go to make up a money-raising campaign. He must develop a sense of leadership and provide adequate working plans by which money can be obtained. The financial problem is never simple, but it is one problem which can be solved. Money-raising is an aspect of social work in which definite progress can be noted and goals attained. So many of the results in welfare work are intangible that at times it is pleasant for an executive to lay his hands on some specific things, the success or failure of which is measurable in actual figures.



Canada, at last adopts unemployment insurance, planning to build up, in this day of peak production and employment, reserves to stabilize the possible shocks of war's adjusting aftermath.

## Another Bastion in Internal Defences

ON AUGUST 1, 1940, Royal Assent was given to the Unemployment Insurance Act, and Canada had erected another safeguard in the stabilizing of the life of her wage-working population.

### *Social Policy behind the legislation*

Most industrial countries have for many years now assumed responsibility for providing unemployment insurance benefits as a protection for the wage-earner in the increasing strains of a fluctuating economic system. It seems a reasonable thing to do. The burden of unemployment costs is distributed and the insurance principle allows for the development of sound actuarial practice. Psychologically the effect is helpful, workmen receive benefits as a right and their self esteem is kept intact. Of course, all workmen cannot be covered and benefits for those earning low wages are often inadequate. Such inadequacy is a part of the industrial system and it does not take its source from the insurance principle. A proportion of the money for most schemes is provided for by general taxation. This eases the direct expense on both employers and workmen and makes the system more workable.

An adequate unemployment insurance system conserves human

resources in a practical economical way within the frame work of our present industrial society. There are several reasons why Canada has been tardy in initiating such a plan. As an industrial country we are relatively new with a large agricultural base not in itself primarily interested in industrial problems. Politically this factor has been significant. We are such a large sprawling country with so many isolated regions and with such a strong sense of local patriotism that national schemes take a long time to work themselves out. Then again, there were constitutional difficulties of a very real nature. These difficulties have been removed and we now have a plan which embodies the social policy long associated with unemployment insurance. We have the advantage of much experience in other lands. We know the limitations of all such schemes as well as the solid worth they can contribute to a community well-being.

### *Special Statutory Features*

The 1935 Social Insurance Act was declared by the Privy Council to be "ultra vires" of the Dominion Parliament. Difficulties in the way of practical collaboration with the Provinces on a joint scheme were so obvious as to reject exploration.

The most direct approach was to secure agreement on an amendment to the British North America Act bringing Unemployment Insurance within the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. When this was done the way was clear for a Dominion Act.

While the general framework and major structure of the 1935 statute have been retained, the Act of 1940 differs in several respects. Provision is made for graded rather than flat rate contributions and benefits. This gets away from the necessity of having benefits dependent upon the lowest wage rates in order to keep them below normal wages. A *graded system* allows for consideration being given to the normal living standards of insured workmen. Its influence on administrative detail is uncertain but, if it be efficiently handled, the social benefits are greatly increased.

The responsibility of the insured is reduced by 25%, in that contributions covering thirty weeks instead of forty, in the two years preceding a claim, are set forth as a necessary qualification for benefits. This change will bring a considerable number of people into the scheme who would not have qualified under the 1935 Act. This, of course, increases the urgency of sound actuarial measurements to assure capacity to meet these added strains in costs and administrative controls.

Daily rates of contributions as well as weekly rates can be arranged. This simplifies procedure

regarding the partial unemployment. In the 1935 Act the formula was worked out to take care of partial unemployment which involved careful interpretation. It is hoped that the new procedure will meet the situation adequately and with fewer complications, but again, its efficacy will depend upon the integrity of employer and employee alike, and administrative and actuarial controls. Operating schedules for the "broken week" of certain of the British industries proved one of the most vitiating of the problems in the administration of the British Scheme in the late 1920's.

Arrangements for dependency are simplified. Under the 1940 Bill, with its graded system of contributions and benefits, insured persons caring for dependents are automatically entitled to higher benefits than single persons with no dependents. The 1935 provisions were more complicated and demanded more administrative detail. They were based on increases over the flat rate, but the benefits were not to exceed 80% of the wages earned.

Under the new Act there is no flat enjoyment of 13 weeks of benefits, with additional days added in proportion to the workman's employment records. A workman can draw one payment "for every five contributions made in the previous five years, less one payment for every three benefits received in the previous three years". This new procedure is clear and is necessitated by the

extension of classes, and the daily, as well as the weekly, schedules of benefit. Bad risks are avoided respecting casual and seasonal workers. The workman is encouraged to draw on his own resources when unemployed for a short time, in order that he may be more adequately protected in the protracted idleness of a serious crisis.

The new Act deals entirely with Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services. The permissive sections of the 1935 Act dealing with Health Insurance, training of the unemployed, and aid to employable persons are omitted. These matters all await further clarification in government policy, especially the latter, for even the extended coverage of the present Act, leaves more than 1,000,000 wage-earners, and all "workers on their own" dependent on social aid and assistance in time of idleness or depressed income. As in English experience, so in our Canadian experiment, success and solvency of the insurance plan will turn, in large part, upon keeping insurance benefits from degenerating into "transitional grants" and unemployment aid or relief.

A new and interesting feature of the 1940 Act is that the Governor-in-Council is enabled to work out reciprocal arrangements on unemployment insurance with another country. This could have great practical value regarding Canadian and United States employees who regularly cross the border in their work.

### *General Principles*

The plan involves compulsory contribution on the part of employees and employers with the Government paying a proportion of the costs as well as administration expenses.

It is thoroughly national in its administration.

Insurance benefits are a right established by contributions already made. They are not to be looked upon as a form of relief.

Weekly benefits are fixed on a percentage ratio to normal earnings but the low paid worker is entitled to a relatively high percentage of his earnings.

The normal standard of living of the workman should thus be protected through graded contributions and benefits.

### *Administration*

The Act is to be administered by a Commission of three to be known as "The Unemployment Insurance Commission"; all are to be Dominion Government appointees. One member is to be named after consultation with representative labor organizations and another after a similar consultation with employers; the third member, the Government's direct nominee, is to be Chief Commissioner and will hold office for 10 years. His fellow commissioners hold office for five years. Provision is made for removal for cause, permanent incapacity or upon reaching the age of seventy years. In general the Commission is to be responsible, under the Minister of

Labor, for the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

The total cost of administration, estimated at \$5,250,000, is to be borne by the Dominion Treasury. This is an attractive feature of the Act. It assures that all the contributions made by the employers and employees are available for benefits thereunder. It avoids a source of controversy which has shown itself in European and American schemes.

#### *Advisory Committee*

This Committee, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, will assist the Commission, through recommendations on various phases of administration, especially in relationship to the Insurance Fund. Its members are to include representatives of both workers and employers.

#### *Employment Service*

The Commission is charged with the responsibility of organizing a Dominion Employment Service with regional divisions and local offices. Divisional offices will be used as clearing houses for vacancies and applications for employment. Provision is made for national, regional, and local committees to advise the Commission on employment problems. These Committees will also include representatives of both labor and employers.

#### *Who May Not Be Insured?*

In general the benefits of the plan extend to all persons who are working under a contract of service or apprenticeship. Certain well

defined exceptions follow, including those engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering, logging, transportation by air or water, stevedoring, private domestic service and workers earning more than \$2000.00 per annum. An arrangement is worked out whereby young persons, under 16, may accumulate benefit rights at no cost to themselves. They cannot, however, draw benefits. A similar arrangement is planned for those earning less than 90c in a normal day's work.

The earning of \$2000 per annum as a bar to coming under the plan is, of course, a compromise. Some upward limit had to be chosen. There is the possibility of difficulties showing themselves here because the wages of many workmen fluctuate above and below this figure. A higher upward level would have lessened the extent of such fluctuation.

Provision is made in the Act for the Advisory Committee to investigate and report on the possibility of extending the insurance plan to some or any of the exempted employments.

The scheme may cover 2,100,000 wage earners by 1941 which, with their dependents, would involve protection for an estimated 4,660,000 people.

#### *Unemployment Insurance Fund*

Such a fund is to be created with the Bank of Canada as fiscal agent. The contributions of employers and workmen are expected to bring in almost equal totals. To

these combined totals, the Dominion Treasury will provide a grant of one fifth, by Parliamentary appropriation.

The income of the fund has been estimated at \$58,500,000 by 1941. The use of such a large sum annually, for current disbursement by the Dominion authority, instead of investment in an unattachable sinking fund, is the feature of the Act which is causing gravest concern and discussion.

### *Benefits*

For benefits to be paid as of right, 30 weekly or 180 daily contributions, within two years while in insured employment, must be on record. Safeguards are provided respecting the validity of the claim in view of all the circumstances. No benefit is payable during the first nine days of unemployment in a benefit year. Nor is benefit payable for the first day of unemployment in any calendar week unless the insured person is unemployed for the whole of that week or unless the first day of unemployment in that week follows continuous unemployment of at least one full week.

Benefits may be lost through direct involvement in a labor dispute, unwillingness to accept suitable employment, and admission to non-pay care in a public institution.

With earnings between \$5.40 and \$7.50 per week, benefits will amount to \$4.05 for a single person and \$4.80 for persons maintaining dependents. Where earnings are

between \$26.00 and \$38.50 per week, benefits amount to \$12.24 and \$14.40, respectively, for single persons and persons with dependents. Low wages make it impossible to work out insurance benefits which are in any way adequate for a decent standard of living. The Act brings forward sensible adjustments but these cannot do more than slightly alleviate a situation which is beyond the competence of Unemployment Insurance administration.

### *Court of Referees*

Provision is made for regional divisions under insurance officers, and for the appointment of chairmen of courts of referees in each regional division. A court of referees will consist of equal numbers, representing employers and insured, to be chosen from panels drawn up by the Commission. Umpires and deputy umpires, selected from the Judges of the Exchequer Court and the Superior Courts of the provinces, are to be the final adjudicators of claims.

### *General Comment*

No Unemployment Insurance plan is ever as completely sound from an actuarial point of view as the more orthodox types of insurance. The whole problem is too intimately interwoven with social forces of varying strengths. Skilled administration can accomplish a great deal in keeping the scheme on a sound basis. Whether the present scheme is actuarially sound is not altogether clear; much depends on what one expects from

such soundness. However, there is one danger facing the present plan, which might assume serious proportions. Employment is approaching an all time high and when the plan gets under way, there will be a very large number of workmen qualify for benefits. A sudden drop in employment might throw an exceedingly heavy strain on the fund before the reserves are large enough to form an adequate buffer. The reality of this danger is not something which can be readily demonstrated but it remains as an unwelcome possibility.

High quality personnel throughout the whole administration is essential for its successful operation. Our federal Civil Service has improved so much over the years that it has won a great measure of public confidence. The war has, of course, placed serious strains upon it. Every effort, however, should be exerted to have the best available persons, man this important public service at every level of administration. Nothing will give it greater prestige in the country or assist more in helping the plan to gather strength in quarters which are at present luke warm in their support. One of the most significant and difficult administrative tasks will be efficient and skilful reorganization of labor exchanges. There are also many serious problems of integration with provincial services.

We should not expect too much of unemployment insurance. Some argue that a compulsory war savings plan, from a short term

point of view, could accomplish as much with less administrative expense. Others may think that unemployment insurance will dispense with the need for unemployment assistance. In reality, the virtues of the insurance principle will only reveal themselves, at their best, from a long term point of view. The plan must be surrounded by a well-rounded programme of other means of assistance in order to play its proper role in our present day industrial life. Its effect on the incidence of unemployment is controversial; its ability to meet all the needs of long continued unemployment is illusory; but the soundness of its central principle is difficult to challenge.

It has been recommended for years, was the major finding of the National Employment Commission, and reiterated in the recommendations of the Sirois Report. It is the first of the suggestions of the latter to be enacted into law. A scheme of unemployment assistance logically follows, especially since the Dominion is taking over the employment offices. Much will depend on how successfully the Unemployment Insurance Commission is able to handle the problems it will encounter in placing Unemployment Insurance on a sound working basis. J.E.L.

#### SOURCES:

"Legislation Providing for Unemployment Insurance in Canada"—*Labour Gazette*, July 1940, p. 682.

"Unemployment Insurance in Canada"—*Labour Gazette*, August 1940, p. 796.

"Outline of the Unemployment Insurance Bill"—press summary, Dominion Dept. of Labour, July 1940.



## Youth Service in War Time

THE executives of services, catering especially to young people are asking what part their associations should play in helping the country at this time of peril. They have shown clearly that they are eager to do their share of service. The question is, how can this be done in a practical and realistic way, keeping in mind always the well-being of the young members with whom they are dealing? Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, Chairman of the National Association of Boys' Clubs in England, in a recent address, gave this wise advice:

"The time is past for mere vague emotional appeals. What is wanted is a practical policy which takes account not only of possibilities of service but also of the variety of local and other conditions which determine, and inevitably limit the possible response of the working boy, and of the various bodies and authorities through which alone the boys' vague desire to be of use can be made to lead to useful action. For example, when a boy is already working long hours and overtime at work of national importance it would be utterly wrong to encourage him to undertake additional service even if he were willing to do so. His occupation is his National Service, and if he can still attend a Club he ought to find there the means of rest and

healthy relaxation and not merely fresh demands on his exhausted energies."

There are, of course, a large number of boys and girls who are not in such a position and who have time and energy to spare. Sir Hubert points out that as well as giving direct assistance in some specific way there is the responsibility of keeping sound bodies and of doing the best one can at school in order to be better fitted to be of real use to the country when school days are over. A boy who obtains a better school standing this year and goes through the winter without a cold, can rest assured that he has done his "bit" in keeping the life of England steady and strong.

The National Association of Boys' Clubs is using a special survey card, to be completed by a club member offering his service, and endorsed by the club leader. On this a record of any service performed may be kept. R.H.

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### WHERE BUSINESS 'S UNUSUAL . . .

Continued from page 15

#### *A Few Specials*

"Quick adoptions" may be a current phrase which will never pass into classic social work terminology. When enlistment meant the presenting of birth certificates

many recruits found that, as casually "adopted" children, they could not produce the necessary certificates, could claim no allowance, could not even claim the name which they carried. Upon the Children's Aid Societies have fallen the clarifying of these pressing situations.

"War Guests", real and anticipated, occasioned the setting up of a new department in the Children's Aid Societies. The Catholic and Jewish agencies, the "volunteers" loaned by other agencies, all trained workers in the city who could find some odd hours to help in the work of home finding and approving have contributed to a thrilling piece of work.

"The Amazing Volunteers" have not yet been so named. They are just the Board members and other volunteers behind the various agencies who have maintained their primary loyalties and work but have added, thereto, war service in work-rooms, in canteens, or by organizing women and girls in agency groups for sewing or knitting. Nor are the staff members left out.

Perhaps it would be symbolic of the spirit of the volunteers and social workers of Toronto to say: "Business as usual as necessity demands: business unusual for our King, our country and the citizens of our country, to the limit of our capacity."

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"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY" . . . Continued from page 31

lions". There was music in the chapel "everybody singing strong and deep and marvellous on the beat with the last two words of each verse falling upon us from the roof, and the pauses for breath filled in by the sounding glory of the tune just flown". There was music at home. "'Leave it now' said Gwilym, when one of his sons returned from London with talk of new labour troubles. 'Let us sing. I want to hear if London have taken the bells from your

voices'. So Wyn went to the harp and Ceridwen to the piano and my mother and father sat in their chairs on each side of the fire, and we all had places about them. And we sang".

The book itself is written in the singing rhythm of the Welsh speech. Sentimental? Perhaps, but nostalgia is always sentimental. There is wit, strength and imagination as well. It is a book which delights to the third reading.

"How Green Was My Valley": Richard Llewellyn: MacMillan, 1940—\$2.75.

#### WENDELL McL. CLARKE

Just as *WELFARE* leaves the press, word is received of the sudden and premature death at Montreal, on Sept. 25th, of W. McL. Clarke, in his 48th year, popular secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and long a valued member of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council.

## More About Reading Readiness

(Continued from August issue)

G. A. WHEABLE

IF standardized tests are not available, a resourceful teacher may utilize different plans to divide her class in fairly accurate groups for instruction in reading.

Teachers, during the *first few weeks* of school, should study their pupils carefully, noting emotional attitudes, tensions or types of instability which may interfere with learning. Not until a satisfactory adjustment has been made can there be a favourable emotional reaction to reading. Personality factors are difficult to measure objectively; therefore, the teacher must rely upon her own observation and upon the judgments of other teachers who have had contact with her pupils.

A series of informal tests can be devised by the teacher to measure the various skills and intelligence of the child. When informal tests are used the class median may serve as a standard and the children be divided according to whether they rank above or below the median in each type of test. Each child should be rated on the adequacy of his social adjustment, his attentional control, his interest and enthusiasm, and his emotional stability.

On the basis of these tests and observation the children may be

divided into three groups: (a) The ready-to-read group, (b) The special-case group, (c) The reading-readiness group.

Group (a) consists of those children whose mental ages are over six years, whose aptitudes are above average in the majority of tests, who are relatively free from physical defects, and who are socially and emotionally well adjusted. These children may begin reading at once.

Group (b) consists of children whose mental ages are over six years but who have some special difficulties—visual defects, speech defects, foreign language handicap, and so forth. Reading methods are modified to meet their needs. In this special-case group may be placed also the few children who have mental ages of less than six years but good aptitudes for reading in every other respect.

Group (c) consists of children who are less than six years old mentally and who are also below average in the various tests. Physical defects or various types of emotional maladjustment are frequently present. Such children will profit from postponing reading until they reach a higher stage of mental maturity.

Upon the organization of classes remedial methods should be begun at once with those requiring help. This remedial training should be done individually or in small groups. Promotion from this group should be made when the child shows ability to do the work of the higher group.

Different games skilfully chosen will develop powers of observation and stimulate thinking by the pupils.

Where this type of work has been attempted with young children, say in the first grade, failures have been markedly decreased. Those mentally immature children who delayed reading for a term,

later made good progress in learning to read. It was found that children who had a year of "reading readiness" training and half a year of reading instruction, scored higher on reading achievement tests than did the similar group of children who were not given the reading readiness training but who received the usual full year's instruction in reading.

An educational programme which provides a background of real, rich, and varied experiences, for those requiring it, before taking up systematic reading material, will do much to meet the problems of readiness in reading or in any other phase of school work.

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## Understanding The Child

IF RESULTS be the criterion of success, then the story of Britain to-day is, in part, magnificent testimony to the effectiveness of her educational system, for Dr. Crichton-Miller, in the foreword to "Advances in Understanding the Child" (a publication just issued by The Home and School Council of Great Britain), says the child's education must be broad in its purpose and terms. "We have to think of bringing him up in such a way that he will not only be fitted to make a contribution to the community, but also ready and glad to make it"—and again—"He must have enough feeling of self-mastery to maintain adequate independence of circumstances and environment". . . . "He must be ready to face conflict, internal and external with a minimal recourse to evasion." (At Dunkerque, there was no evasion!)

"Confidence", says Dr. E. A. Bennet, begins with "The Age of Serenity", the baby period of dependence and security. Thus early, he urges, it is *Understanding* and not rigid Technique that carries the child safely through the transition from utter dependence to social life.

Dr. Hamilton-Pearson is frank.—Honesty is not an inborn trait of human nature. The child can only learn this quality through progressive experience, and he must have Honesty to fit into society. In all our dealings with the child, we must first gain his confidence, but very definitely, too, we must build up a right attitude towards difficult situations. In other words, we must not make life too easy for him.

The study "emphasizes the importance of right attitudes rather than any elaborate knowledge of psychology or biology, or any special technique." The qualities discussed are those which must be developed for good citizenship,—Confidence, Helpfulness, Thoroughness, Dependability; the characteristics, those which must be curbed,—Fear, Cruelty, Stubbornness and Jealousy.

Throughout, the fact is stressed again and again that those dealing with children must themselves have the qualities of good citizenship. Sincerity is the essential. G.D.







